

# **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **A. Background of the Study**

Personality is the whole bundle of individual attributes that make each of us unique. Personality is the particular combination of emotional, attitudinal, and behavioral response patterns of an individual (<http://www2.cnr.edu/home/bmcmanus/psychcrit.html/>). Personality has connections with sense of human beings to do something. Everybody has a different personality because human beings have also different characters. Many personalities of human beings can be studied by looking at what they do, what they speak, and so on. Usually, personality of human being is reflected in movies.

Movie or film is a story conveyed with moving images. It is produced by recording photographic images with cameras, or by creating images using animation techniques or visual effects. The process of filmmaking has developed into an art form and industry. Films are cultural artifacts created by specific cultures, which reflect those cultures, and, in turn, affect them. Film is considered to be an important art form, a source of popular entertainment and a powerful method for educating or indoctrinating citizens. The visual elements of cinema give motion pictures a universal power of communication. Some films have become

popular worldwide attractions by using dubbing or subtitles that translate the dialogue into the language of the viewer.

Movies include many different characters which have different personality. For example in movie of *The King's Speech*, many characters which have different personality which can be studied. For example, character of Bertie as King George VI. King George VI has a heavy personality to realize his purpose.

The writer uses a psychoanalytic approach to study the personality of human beings in a movie, because personality has connections with psychology of human beings. A psychoanalytic approach is a theory that proposed by Sigmund Freud. This theory is applied to different aspects of psychology the approach basically provides an explanation of a specific topic from a certain point of view. Freud in Newman (1983: 385) described three components of personality; the *id*, the *ego*, and the *superego*. The *id* is the most basic system of personality, totally unconscious, the *ego* is authorized by reality principles and connects with real world, and the *superego* as the principle of morality consists of some values and evaluated norms.

In this case, the writer concerns with *The King's Speech* movie. *The King's Speech* movie happens when King George V reigns over a quarter of the world's people in 1925 until Nazi Germany declare of war with Buckingham Palace that reflect to in September 1939.

Prince Albert (Colin Firth) had never wished to be king of England. He knew full well the limitations he has. There was no way he presided over a country the size of England while speaking in public alone was to be an uphill battle for him. Unfortunately fate would have immediate and Albert ascended the throne.

After the death of King George V (Michael Gambon), Prince Edward (Guy Pearce) who should have ascended the throne, but because Edward prefers off the throne and marry Wallis Simpson (Eve Best), there was no other option except for Albert to take over the reins of power. Albert knew that this was not an easy affair, let alone World War II was at the door. He should be able to overcome his shortcomings.

Fortunately, Elizabeth (Helena Bonham Carter), King George VI's wife never gives up. After trying a few doctors to cure stuttering suffered Albert, Elizabeth and then try more unorthodox methods. He asked Lionel Logue (Geoffrey Rush), a therapist with a strange method, to heal her husband.

With strong determination and the guidance of Lionel, Albert finally managed to recover. Of a man stutter, Albert became a king who was able to speak and to burn the spirit of all people in the UK to deal with World War II.

*The King's Speech* movie is directed by Tom Hooper. Tom Hooper was born in London, England in 1972 to Meredith and Richard Hooper.

Meredith was an Australian author and academic and Richard was an English media businessman. Hooper was educated at Highgate School and Westminster School. His initial interest in drama was triggered by his English and drama teacher at Highgate, former Royal Shakespeare Company actor Roger Mortimer, who produced an annual school play.

At the age of 12, Hooper read a book entitled *How to Make Film and Television* and decided he wanted to become a director. For the next year Hooper researched filmmaking from publications such as *On Camera* by Harris Watts. Aged 13, he made his first film, entitled *Runaway Dog*.

When Hooper was 14, his film *Bomber Jacket* came runner-up in a BBC younger filmmakers' competition. The short starred Hooper's brother as a boy who discovers a bomber jacket and a photograph hidden in a cupboard and learns his grandfather died in World War II. Another of Hooper's short films, entitled *Countryside*, depicts a nuclear holocaust.

Hooper finished school aged 16, then wrote the script for his first professional short film, entitled *Painted Faces*. He spent the next two years raising capital for the short by courting advertisement directors, whose financial dominance during the late 1980s was noticed by Hooper. Director Paul Weiland invested in the short, which provided Hooper with the equipment he needed. After two years of financing and production, *Painted Faces* was completed. Hooper wrote, produced, directed and edited it. It was sold to Channel 4 and broadcast on the channel's *First*

*Frame* strand in 1992, had a screening at the 35th London Film Festival and had a limited theatrical release.

After taking a gap year to finance *Painted Faces*, Hooper read English at University College, Oxford. He joined the Oxford University Dramatic Society, where he directed Kate Beckinsale in *A View From the Bridge* and Emily Mortimer in *The Trial*. In 1996 he joined the commercial production company John S. Clarke Productions and in 2001 he signed with Infinity Productions.

After graduating from Oxford, Hooper directed further television commercials, intending to break into the film industry the same way Ridley Scott, Tony Scott and Hugh Hudson did. He was introduced by his father to the television producer Matthew Robinson, who mentored Hooper and gave him his first television directing work. For Robinson, Hooper directed episodes of the short-lived Tyne Tees Television soap opera *Quayside* in 1997, four episodes of the Children's BBC television series *Byker Grove* in the same year, and his first episodes of the BBC One soap opera *EastEnders* in 1998.

In 1999, Hooper directed two episodes of Granada Television's comedy-drama television series *Cold Feet*, which marked his move to bigger-budget productions. There was initially concern at Granada that Hooper might be an unsuitable director for the series given his background in drama.

In November 2007, he signed on to direct *The Damned United*, reuniting him with Peter Morgan and Andy Harries. The film was an adaptation of David Peace's novel *The Damned Utd*, a fictional version of the 44 turbulent days English football manager Brian Clough spent as manager of Leeds United.

Work on Hooper's next film, *The King's Speech*, began in the same year. The play's about the relationship between King George the Sixth and his Australian speech therapist. Hooper cast Colin Firth as George VI and Geoffrey Rush as Lionel Logue and spent three weeks with the actors reading the script and rehearsing. Principal photography took place on location around the UK from November 2009 to January 2010. During editing, Hooper continued to consult with Firth and Rush by sending them cuts of the film and listening to their feedback.

Hooper completed the final cut of the film at the end of August 2010 and presented it a few days later at the Telluride Film Festival. The film won the People's Choice Award at the Toronto International Film Festival and Hooper won the Directors Guild of America Award for Outstanding Directorial Achievement in Motion Pictures. In February 2011, he was presented with the Academy Award for Best Director, though lost the BAFTA Award for Best Direction to David Fincher. In comparing the two films, *Variety's* Adam Dawtrey wrote, "Hooper's 2009 film *The Damned United* didn't register among awards selectors, but *The King's Speech* is a much more personal project.

The writer chooses to analyze personality of King George VI in *The King's Speech* movie because several reasons. First, *The King's Speech* is famous movie and got many awards, for example At the 83rd Academy Awards, *The King's Speech* won the Academy Award for Best Picture, Best Director (Hooper), Best Actor (Firth), and Best Original Screenplay (Seidler). The film had received 12 Oscar nominations, more than any other film. Besides the four categories it won, the film received nominations for Best Cinematography (Danny Cohen) and two for the supporting actors (Bonham Carter and Rush), as well as two for its mise-en-scène: Art Direction and Costumes.

At the 64th British Academy Film Awards, it won seven awards, including Best Film, Outstanding British Film, Best Actor for Firth, Best Supporting Actor for Rush, Best Supporting Actress for Bonham Carter, Best Original Screenplay for Seidler, and Best Music for Alexandre Desplat. The film had been nominated for 14 BAFTAs, more than any other film. At the 68th Golden Globe Awards, Firth won for Best Actor. The film won no other Golden Globes, despite earning seven nominations, more than any other film.

At the 17th Screen Actors Guild Awards, Firth won the Best Actor award and the entire cast won Best Ensemble, meaning Firth went home with two acting awards in one evening. Hooper won the Directors Guild of America Awards 2010 for Best Director. The film won the Darryl F.

Zanuck Award for Best Theatrical Motion Picture at the Producers Guild of America Awards 2010.

*The King's Speech* won the People's Choice Award at the 2010 Toronto International Film Festival, Best British Independent Film at the 2010 British Independent Film Awards, and the 2011 Goya Award for Best European Film from the Academia de las Artes y las Ciencias Cinematográficas de España (Spanish Academy of Cinematic Art and Science). So, it is great movie and good for watched.

The second aspect is that this movie has many positive messages to the audiences. Some of them are responsibility brought by main character namely Bertie as King George VI. By using it, the audiences can catch and every message contained in this play easily.

The third aspect is the visualization and the cast of the movie. Tom Hooper makes the audiences feel enthusiastic with this historical drama movie. The casts of this film also have a valuable part. In this film, Colin Firth who plays as King George VI is wonderful actor. He makes the character of King George VI is really life. So, when people talk about King George VI, they will also talk about Colin Firth because King George VI and Colin Firth are already like one person. Geoffrey Rush also plays Lionel Logue very well. His acting is successfully representing the man as an Australian speech therapist to King George VI.

The last, this movie shows some characters which have an interesting personality, for example King George VI who shows an



interesting personality to be analyzed. Based on the above reasons and statements, the writer will do a research entitled *Personality of King George VI in Tom Hooper's The King's Speech Movie (2010): A Psychoanalytic Approach*.

## **B. Literature Review**

The previous research was conducted by Prabowo graduated from Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta (2012). The title of the research is *Striving for Removing Stammer in The King's Speech movie by Tom Hooper (2010): An Individual Psychological Approach*. The problem of this study is to reveal how is striving for removing stammer in major character in the movie of *The King's Speech* directed by Tom Hooper. The objective of the study is to analyze the major character in *The King's Speech* movie using an individual psychological approach. Based on the analysis, the researcher concludes that the problem faced by the major character is strived to go out of his condition, it causes the writer to use individual psychological perspective. By using this method, it is known how Duke of York as the major character can solve his problem.

There are several similarities from the previous research above with the research of the writer. The first is the data sources and the objects of the research. Second is in using descriptive qualitative method to analyze the research. But, there is the difference is seen from the study. Here, the writer analyzes the personality of King George VI by using a psychoanalytic approach.

### **C. Problem Statement**

Based on the background of the study, the writer proposes the problem statement of the study is how the personality of King George VI is reflected in *The King's Speech* movie (2010).

### **D. Limitation of the Study**

The writer focuses this research in analyzing the personality of King George VI in Tom Hooper's *The King's Speech* movie based on a psychoanalytic approach.

### **E. Objectives of the Study**

The objectives of this research are as follows:

1. To analyze *The King's Speech* movie based on the structural elements of the movie.
2. To analyze the personality of King George VI in *The King's Speech* movie based on a psychoanalytic approach

### **F. Benefits of the Study**

In conducting the research paper, the researcher hopes that the study will have benefits as follow:

#### **1. Theoretical Benefit**

The study is hoped to give a new contribution and information to the larger body of knowledge, particularly the literary studies on *The King's Speech* movie.

## **2. Practical Benefit**

This study is expected to enrich the knowledge of the researchers and readers who have interest with literary study on the movie especially using a psychoanalytic approach.

## **G. Research Method**

### **1. Type of the Study**

In this research, the writer uses a qualitative research. It is a library research while data sources are using literary data. It purposes to analyze the movie using a psychoanalytic approach.

### **2. Object of the Study**

The object of this study is *The King's Speech* movie based on true story that was directed by Tom Hooper.

### **3. Type of the Data and the Data Source**

Type of data in this research is movie, which the form of movie is dialogue between the characters. While types of data source are divided into two types, namely primary and secondary data source, they are:

- a. Primary data source is taken from *The King's Speech* movie that was directed by Tom Hooper.
- b. Secondary data source are taken from other sources such as the director's bibliography, information about the movie, and other relevant information that support the analysis.

#### 4. Technique of the Data Collection

The technique of data collection is library research, the steps are as follow:

- a. Watching *The King's Speech* movie several times.
- b. Identifying the problem and to find the data.
- c. Taking notes of important parts in both primary and secondary data.
- d. Classifying and determining the relevant data.
- e. Collecting some supporting data from other references that are related to the topic.

#### 5. Technique of the Data Analysis

The technique used in analyzing the data is descriptive qualitative analysis. It concerns with the structural elements of the movie and a psychoanalytic approach to show how personality is reflected in the story and the characters of King George VI in *The King's Speech* movie (2010).

#### H. Paper Organization

The writer organizes this research in order that to make it easy to follow: Chapter I is Introduction. It covers the background of the study, literature review, problem statement, limitation of the study, objectives of the study, benefit of the study, research method and research paper organization. Chapter II presents underlying theory. It deals with the notion of psychoanalysis, the notion of personality, structure of

personality, structure elements of the movie, and theoretical application.

Chapter III is the analysis of the movie. It includes structural elements of the movie. Chapter IV is a psychological analysis deals with the problem in the movie. Chapter V consists of conclusion and suggestion.